

## LATEST CROP REPORTS.

### The Condition of Spring and Winter Wheat Improved.

### Averages Reported by the Department of Agriculture.

The United States Department of Agriculture makes the July general averages of condition as follows: Cotton 86.7, winter wheat 75.6, spring wheat 95.9, corn 93, oats 95.2, barley 81, winter rye 95.1, spring rye 96.8, tobacco, manufacturing leaf, 89.

Cotton is later than usual in every State. There is generally a medium stand. Cultivation has been somewhat retarded by local rains, and a part of the area is in the grass, notably in the district west of the Mississippi. The plant is generally in vigorous condition and growing rapidly. The State averages are: Virginia 81, North Carolina 85, South Carolina 86, Georgia 90, Florida 90, Alabama 92, Mississippi 92, Louisiana 91, Texas 76, Arkansas 90, Tennessee 90.

Winter wheat has been harvested in the South, and yielded below expectation in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. It has improved slightly in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. A marked improvement is noted in Michigan. Reports from the Pacific Coast are also more favorable. General condition has advanced from 73.3 to 75.9.

Averages of principal States: New York 80, Pennsylvania 93, Ohio 70, Michigan 79, Indiana 63, Illinois 68, Missouri 72, Kansas 95, California 83. Spring wheat has improved in a large portion of the bread wheat, and promises a large yield, except for possible future drawbacks. The general average has advanced from 92.8 to 95.9. State averages: Wisconsin 91, Minnesota 94, Iowa 97, Nebraska 95, Dakota 98. The area of corn as reported has increased over 1 per cent, making the breadth 76,000,000 acres. There has been much replanting in wet districts, from non-germination, and from destruction by worms. The stand is now moderately good, and the crop is growing finely. Condition by principal States: Ohio 96, Indiana 95, Illinois 93, Iowa 96, Missouri 91, Kansas 99, Nebraska 91. In the area of corn as reported has increased over 1 per cent, making the breadth 76,000,000 acres. There has been much replanting in wet districts, from non-germination, and from destruction by worms. The stand is now moderately good, and the crop is growing finely. Condition by principal States: Ohio 96, Indiana 95, Illinois 93, Iowa 96, Missouri 91, Kansas 99, Nebraska 91.

A preliminary investigation of the area of manufacturing leaf tobacco makes an increase of 18 per cent, over the greatly reduced crop of last year. There is an increase of 4 per cent in the area of potatoes. Condition averages 95.7.

The European report for July makes the wheat crop late and unpromising throughout Europe, Russia excepted. The rye crop will be short in Central Europe.

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

JOHN IRWIN has been released by Washington.

BOSTON expects to pay visiting clubs \$50,000 this season.

NOYES has been elected captain of the Yale nine to succeed Staggs.

ALL the Pittsburgh players must practice every morning for two hours.

BRYAN is the seventh pitcher the Chicago have had in the box this season.

CATCHER DALY draws \$2800 salary from the Chicago treasury this season.

JACK KERINS has been appointed manager and captain of the Louisville club.

THE Jackson (Mich.) Club played a game by electric light on the night of July 4.

KUEHNE, of Pittsburgh, has been playing as good at short as any man in the country.

THREE times this season Dalrymple has asked for his release from the Pittsburghs.

THE double umpire system will be one of the baseball reforms adopted next spring.

A SILVER ball has been offered by a Detroit firm to the Wolverine stealing the most bases.

CHICAGO and Detroit are the hardest clubs in the business to defeat on their own grounds.

OF all the players released or sold by Chicago, Kelly is the only one Anson would take back.

EVEN the Chinese have caught the baseball fever, and they have organized a club at Marysville, Cal.

SHOENICK, of St. Paul, says he is the biggest man playing ball. He weighs 60 pounds more than Anson.

MANAGER PHILLIPS, of Pittsburgh, says it is true that second baseman Dunlap was rotten-legged in Chicago.

"LONG JOHN" EWING won fourteen games out of the seventeen which he pitched for the Memphis Club.

BUFFINGTON has entirely recovered from his recent illness and is pitching a great game for the Philadelphia.

ST. PAUL has handsome new suits of black doekin suits, white flannel shirts, black caps and black silk stockings.

PRESIDENT BYRNE, of the Brooklyn, has signed Burdock, recently released by the Boston Club. He plays second base.

HUGHES, of the Brooklyn, is still the pitching wonder of the latter-day crop of twirlers. Up to a recent date he had lost but one championship game.

LOUISVILLE has finally released Shortstop White, who has been very much dissatisfied with the club all the season. The release of Hecker, Browning and one or two others may send the organization into bankruptcy.

OUT of 219 League games played this season double figures have been scored forty-five times. This is forty-six per cent, and to some extent indicates that the change from four to three strikes did not greatly affect the batting.

"NOBODY can beat the Chicago Club's record of money making," said a well-known Kansas City baseball man. "I had quite a talk with Spalding on a recent occasion, and he said that the Chicago club had really made \$50,000 clear last season. The record. No, the New York team never beat that. I have heard the story that they cleared once \$50,000, but Manager Mutrie told me this was a mistake, as \$50,000 was the highest the team ever cleared in a season."

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

WON. LOST.

Chicago..... 19 20

Detroit..... 36 25

New York..... 35 24

Philadelphia..... 35 28

Pittsburgh..... 30 28

Indianapolis..... 21 37

Cincinnati..... 24 35

Baltimore..... 23 40

Louisville..... 19 39

Kansas City..... 20 39

WASHINGTON..... 20 39

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

WON. LOST.

Brooklyn..... 45 10

St. Louis..... 37 21

Athletic..... 31 24

Cincinnati..... 37 25

Baltimore..... 24 35

Louisville..... 23 40

Kansas City..... 19 39

Cleveland..... 19 41

## SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

### Senate Proceedings.

123D DAY.—A bill to make the manufacture, preparation, or sale of adulterated articles of food, drink, or medicine a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment has been introduced. A message from the President vetoing four bills granting pensions was presented and read in the Senate. The minority of the Pensions Committee submitted their report on the bill censuring the pension veto.

124TH DAY.—On a motion to refer to the Committee on Pensions one of the vetoed pension bills, Mr. Stewart spoke against the frequent exercise of the veto power. The consideration of the bill to amend the Interstate Commerce act was begun and occupied the major part of the day's session. Twelve amendments were agreed to. The Senate held a short executive session.

125TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Finance to report measures "to set aside, control, restrain, or prohibit all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, or combinations that tend to prevent free and full competition in the production, manufacture or sale of articles of domestic growth or production, or of the sale of imported articles." Mr. Everts proposed an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill to appropriate \$32,000 for the completion of the monument at Washington's Headquarters at Newburg. Senator Vest introduced a bill to amend the act to punish postal crimes. Mr. Hoar delivered a lengthy speech on the subject of the recent Fishery Treaty with Great Britain.

### House Proceedings.

153D DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Tariff bill. Mr. McKinley moved to restore the existing rates on bar iron, and his motion was advocated by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan. Mr. Bayne, in supporting the motion, expressed himself as opposed to a reduction of the tariff and as in favor of the repeal of the tobacco tax and the tax on alcohol used in the arts. Messrs. Scott and Bland opposed, and the motion was voted down—70 to 56. Mr. Snowden moved to fix the duty on iron or steel rails weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard at \$17.92 per ton, and on iron or steel flat rails, punched, \$20.16. On motion of Mr. Breckinridge a duty of four-tenths of a cent per pound was imposed on iron or steel flat, with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of fencing.

154TH DAY.—Among the bills reported in the House was one from the Committee on Naval Affairs to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and from the Committee on Commerce the Senate bill to perfect the quarantine service. The bill for the settlement of the Florida claims in the Indian wars was over without action. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, called up the Senate Land Grant Forfeiture bill, with amendments made by the House Committee, but after discussion the matter went over as unfinished business. The report of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the case of John Curtin Kent, a naturalized American imprisoned in England, was made public.

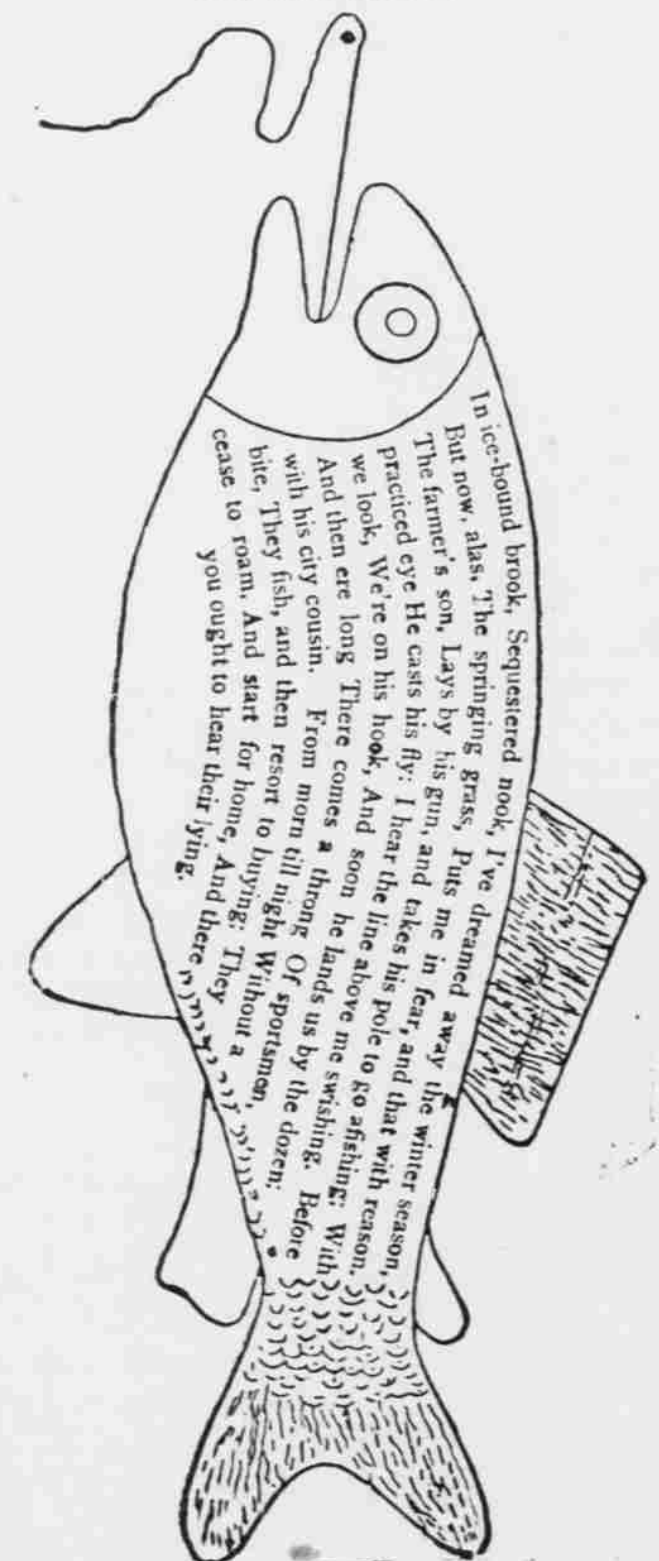
155TH DAY.—The Mills bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer in the chair. All the proposed changes in the schedule of metals were adopted with a single exception, that of wood screws. Mr. Cannon proposed a substitute measure for the sugar schedule incorporated in the bill, which was defeated. Mr. Hatch presented the report of the conference on the Agricultural bill to the effect that they had agreed upon all points of difference except the Senate amendment appropriating \$100,000 for sorghum sugar experiments. The report was accepted and the conferees were directed to insist upon their position to this amendment. The disagreement was then demanded, being a yes and nay vote on the passage of the Land Grant Forfeiture bill, and the bill was passed by a vote of 177 to 8. Pension bills were considered at the evening session.

156TH DAY.—The debate over the Mills bill was continued in Committee of the Whole. A lengthy discussion took place over Mr. Cannon's proposed substitute for the sugar schedule, several speeches being made for and against.

157TH DAY.—The Mills bill was again considered, the debate being over the proposed change in the sugar schedule. The Cannon amendment to place sugar on the free list and grant a bounty to domestic producers was rejected by a vote of 57 to 108. Mr. Dingley offered a resolution reducing the present duty 50 per cent, which was also rejected. On motion of Mr. Mills the duty on molasses testing not above 56 degrees was fixed at 2 1/2 cents per gallon.

158TH DAY.—The consideration of the Mills bill was continued, the debate commencing over the starch paragraphs, which were passed. On motion of Mr. McMillin, the duty on rice flour and rice meal was fixed at 15 per cent. ad valorem. Raisins, peanuts and eggs were placed on the free list. The duty on "flax, hatched known as dressed line," was placed at \$10 per ton. The ad valorem cotton schedule, lowering the duties, was adopted without a change.

### The Fisherman.



## IN NIAGARA'S RAPIDS.

### Foolhardy Attempt to Make a Passage in an Open Boat.

The first crank of the Niagara rapids and whirlpool to meet the death that such foolhardy feats invite is Robert William Flack, of Syracuse, who was killed a few days ago while attempting to make the passage in an open boat. Five years ago Captain Webb came to Niagara Falls, looked over the rapids and whirlpool, and declared they were not such an ugly piece of water, and announced his intention of swimming them. His sad fate and the recovery of his bruised and bloated body will be readily recalled. Three years ago the race of cranks turned their attention to the rapids. Carlisle D. Graham, a Buffalo cooper, constructed a barrel in which he successfully made the trip after a dummy boat had been sent through. Potts and Hazlett, two Buffalonians of the same calling, then made a trip in a barrel of their own contrivance. Policeman Kendall of Boston next swam the rapids and whirlpool, wearing a cork jacket. Graham went through with his head out of his barrel. Potts and Hazlett's sister Sadie next made a tour. All lived to tell the story, and exhibited themselves in museums.

Last fall William A. Percy, of Suspension Bridge, constructed a lifeboat, which he tested by going through the rapids. Flack spent last winter in building a boat which he called the Phantom, and which he designed for life saving purposes. He wished to give it a test equaling Percy's, and in doing so he met his death. His boat was 15 feet long, nearly 5 feet wide, and 34 inches deep. The outside was of 1/2 inch white pine, lined with white oak 3/4 inch thick. There were no air chambers, but between the pine and oak were cushions of an unknown material lighter and more buoyant than cork. About one-third of the boat was decked over. Power was furnished by a propeller wheel, operated by hand, in the centre of the boat. The craft's entire weight was 700 pounds. On the keel of white oak was an iron shoe, which projected at each end.

Flack was born in Bristol, England, thirty-nine years ago. He came to America sixteen years ago, lived at Toronto twelve years, and at Syracuse four years. There he leaves a widow and five children.

Flack came to Niagara Falls with his boat with the intention of racing through the rapids and whirlpool with Percy having accepted a bet of \$500 on the result of such a contest. The trip which cost his life was undertaken to test the boat and to give him the same familiarity with the currents that Percy possessed. This was the first open boat tried in the Rapids; the preceding crafts have been either barrels or lifeboats closed at the top.

Flack took his place in the boat and was buckled fast to the stern seat by a hand strap around the waist, leaving his hands free to handle the rudder and propeller, two perfectly useless articles in that torrent of rushing water which he was soon to enter. It was just 3 P. M. when the boat was started, and a moment later it was seen floating down the middle of the stream under the Cantilever. Some three hundred feet further down the boat encountered the first big wave of the Rapids. The Phantom capsized, but immediately righted again. Just off Buttery's where the big rock juts out 75 feet, on which Capt. Webb's head was split on his memorable trip, and where the billows rise mountains high, the Phantom was lost in the foam. Flack could be plainly seen inside the boat, trying to use his steering gear. At 3:05 o'clock the third and last onslaught was made just above the Deveau College grounds, and when the craft came up, only his head was visible. She floated into the whirlpool at 3:05 o'clock.

Watching the fate of the daring navigator from Deveau College grounds was Percy, the rival navigator; William Stephenson, of Woodstock, Ontario, and his wife, who is Flack's sister, and Willie Flack, the eldest son of the dead man, a bright boy of 14 years, who lives with the Stephensons. As the boat floated past a cry went up from the crowd. Every one turned to his neighbor and asked: "Is the man underneath the boat?" The fatal strap held him close. Anxious eyes watched its course into the whirlpool, where it sluggishly drifted to the Canadian shore, and made the circle far from the margin of the maelstrom, still bottom side up. The sight of a log or a piece of driftwood frequently aroused the cry: "There he is!" until keener eyes and glasses proved the mistake.

Percy now offered to enter the whirlpool and make an attempt to rescue the boat, not in any hope that Flack could be resuscitated, for it was now 15 minutes since he was submerged, but rather to recover the remains. To do this it was necessary to reach the Canadian shore, and this consumed about 20 minutes, and the boat had now made its third circuit of the pool. It was swept across to the opposite shore. On its return to within 100 feet of the Canadian shore Percy and two others swam out to it, and in just an hour after it entered the whirlpool it was pushed to land. When the boat was overturned, Flack was found buckled to the seat, his face black, and his body pointed to the condition of a beef steak. Undertaker McArthur of Syracuse was on hand, for he had loaned Flack \$50 to pay his expenses to Niagara Falls, and had come on to see how the navigator succeeded. He took charge of the remains, which were forwarded to Syracuse.

## A CAT'S FATAL BITE.

### Horrible Sufferings of a Young Man in South Carolina.

J. R. Bolch, a young white man, twenty-two years of age, the overseer on R. H. Cornwell's plantation, in Fairfield county, S. C., died of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a cat. One day last fall, while passing along the road, he saw a beautiful black cat by the roadside. Thinking it would be a nice present to his young sister he spoke to and approached the animal. It appeared to be perfectly docile, and permitted him to handle it without offering any resistance. But immediately after being lifted from the ground it became furious, and scratched and bit him on the right hand. Bolch killed the cat and went on his way thinking but little of the matter, although he had a very sore hand for about a week.

On Thursday of the week before his death he was suddenly ill, experiencing great difficulty in breathing. A physician was summoned, but when he arrived Bolch was unable to swallow anything. When a glass of water was handed him he went into convulsions, and the physician's skill failed to afford him any relief. During the intervals between the convulsions the unfortunate young man was perfectly rational, and often pitiously begged his friends to kill him and end his sufferings. His proxy became so violent that it was necessary to keep him tied hand and foot. He lingered in great agony for a week, until death at last ended his sufferings.

CONSIDERABLE attention is now being paid by the agricultural department of the Russian Government to the improvement of the farm live stock kept in the various parts of that vast empire. Quite recently a number of Clydesdale stallions, Shorthorn and Swiss cattle and Yorkshire pigs have been purchased and imported from Great Britain.

## HARRISON ACCEPTS.

### Formally Notified of His Nomination for the Presidency.

The ceremony of notifying General Harrison of his nomination for the Presidency, which occurred on Wednesday at Indianapolis, formally completed the work of the Republican National Convention. The exercises were brief and somewhat of a private character, although not lacking in an impressiveness befitting the occasion.

Promptly at half-past eleven the long line of carriages conveying the delegates to General Harrison's home drove to his residence, where they arrived shortly before twelve o'clock.

Forming in line on the sidewalk in front of his residence, with Mr. M. Estee, of California, and ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, at the head, the committee marched slowly into the back parlor, where it was arranged that the ceremony should take place. There the gentlemen arranged themselves in a circle facing the northeast corner of the room, while General and Mrs. Harrison stood to receive them. Mr. Estee, Chairman of the Convention and ex-officio of the Committee, took his place in the centre of the apartment, and in an eloquent and impressive way formally notified General Harrison of his nomination.

At the conclusion of Judge Estee's address General Harrison drew his manuscript from his bosom and read his reply in a full rich voice and with a degree of seriousness and earnestness that visibly impressed every one who heard him. He said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE.—The official notice which you have brought of the nomination conferred upon me by the Republican National Convention, recently in session at Chicago, excites emotions of a profound though of a somewhat conflicting character. That, after full deliberation and free consultation, the representatives of the Republican party of the United States should have concluded that the great principles enunciated in the platform adopted by the Convention could be in some measure safely confided to my care is an honor of which I am deeply sensible and for which I am very grateful. I do not assume or believe that this choice implies that the Convention found in me any pre-eminent fitness, or exceptional fidelity to the principles of government to which we are mutually pledged. My satisfaction with the result would be altogether spoiled if that result had been reached by any unworthy methods, or by a disparagement of the more eminent men who divided with me the suffrages of the Convention.

"I accept the nomination with so deep a sense of the dignity of the office and of the gravity of its duties and responsibilities as altogether to exclude any feeling of exultation and pride. The principles of government and the practices in administration upon which issues are now fortunately so clearly made are so important in their relations to the national and to individual prosperity that we may expect an unusual popular interest in the campaign. Relying wholly upon the considerate judgment of our fellow citizens and the gracious favor of God we will confidently submit our cause to the arbitrament of a free ballot.

"The day you have chosen for this visit suggests no thoughts that are not in harmony with the occasion. The Republican party has waked in the light of the Declaration of Independence. It has lifted the shaft of patriotism upon the foundation laid at Bunker Hill. It has made the more perfect union secure by making all men free. Washington and Lincoln. Yorktown and Appomattox, the Declaration of Independence and the proclamation of emancipation are naturally and worthily associated in our thoughts. As soon as may be possible I shall communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of the nomination, but it may be better to say that I have already examined the platform with some care, and that its declarations, to some of which your chairman has alluded, are in harmony with my views.

"It gives me pleasure, gentlemen, to receive you in my home, and to thank you for the cordial manner in which you have conveyed your official message."

Long and hearty applause echoed through the house as General Harrison concluded his address, and reaching forth, cordially grasped the extended hand of Chairman Estee, who then presented him with an official copy of his nomination. Secretary Chisbee then handed the General an engrossed copy of the Republican platform.

IT is announced that after settling all outstanding debts the estate of the late H. Roscoe Conkling will amount to between \$700,000 and \$800,000. This sum was accumulated during about seven years of close attention on the part of Mr. Conkling to his legal practice. During that time he paid off a security indebtedness in Utica of \$150,000.

PHILIP FRESENIUS, a New Haven (Conn.) brewer, who died recently worth half a million dollars, in 1852 carried his kegs to his customers on his shoulders.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef, City Dressed.....	6 @	7	
Calves, common to prime....	4 1/2 @	6	
Sheep.....	4 1/2 @	5 1/2	
Lambs.....	5 1/2 @	6 1/2	
Hogs—Live.....	5 70 @	5 95	
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 25 @	5 00	
Patents.....	4 25 @	5 00	
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	87 1/2 @	87 3/4	
Rye—State.....	56 @	58	
Barley—State.....	82 @	85	
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	53 @	54	
Oats—No. 1 White.....	— @	43	
Hay—Choice Timothy.....	90 @	95	
Straw—Long Rye.....	— @	8	
Lard—City Steam.....	20 @	20	
Butter—State Creamery.....	15 1/2 @	16	
Dairy.....	14 1/2 @	17	
West. Im. Creamery.....	13 @	15	
Factory.....	7 1/2 @	9	
Cheese—State Factory.....	3 @	7	
Skims.....	7 @	8	
Western.....	17 @	17 1/2	
Eggs—State and Penn.....	4 00 @	4 75	
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western.....	5 00 @	6 00	
Lambs—Western.....	6 50 @	8 25	
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks.....	5 35 @	5 95	
Flour—Family.....	4 85 @	5 25	
Wheat—No. 1 Northern.....	83 1/2 @	87	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed.....	57 @	57 1/2	
Oats—No. 2, Mixed.....	— @	34 1/2	
Barley—State.....	88 @	91	
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice.....	9 1/2 @	10	
Hogs—Live.....	5 1/2 @	6	
Northern Dressed.....	6 1/2 @	7	
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's.....	5 00 @	5 25	
Corn—Steamer Yellow.....	5 1/2 @	6 1/2	
Oats—No. 2 White.....	41 1/2 @	42 1/2	
Rye—State.....	60 @	62 1/2	
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight.....	4 1/2 @	6 1/2	
Sheep—Live weight.....	— @	7 1/2	
Lambs.....	— @	7 1/2	
Hogs—Northern.....	7 @	7 1/2	